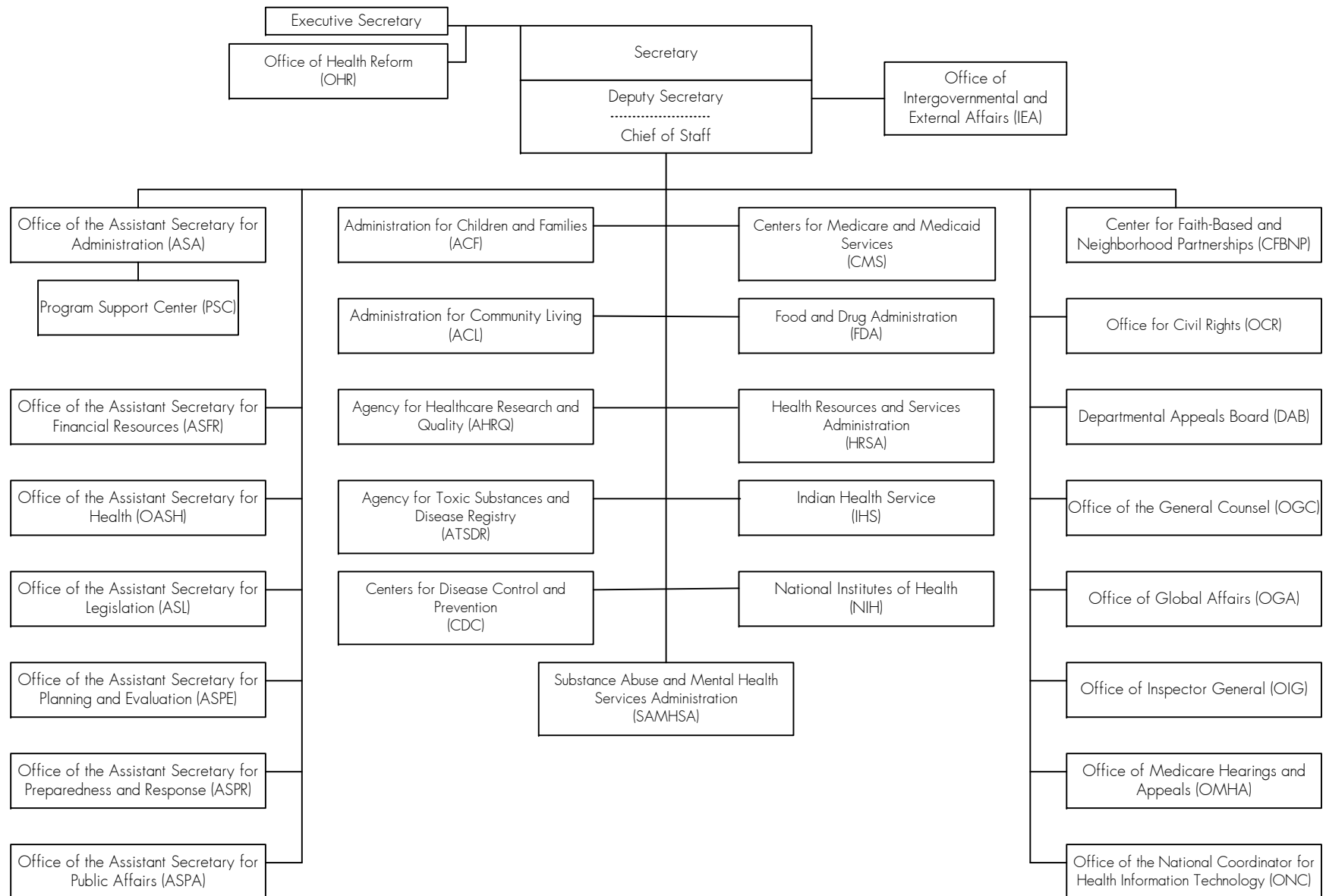


# U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



## Historical Development—National Institutes of Health

- 1798 President John Adams signed “an Act for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen,” which led to the establishment of the Marine Hospital Service.
- 1803 The first permanent Marine Hospital authorized to be built in Boston, Massachusetts.
- 1836 Library of the Office of Surgeon General of the Army established.
- 1870 President Grant signed a law establishing a “Bureau of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service,” Treasury Department, which created central control over the hospitals, and a Supervising Surgeon (later Surgeon General).
- 1887 Laboratory of Hygiene established at Marine Hospital, Staten Island, New York, for research in cholera and other infectious diseases.
- 1891 Laboratory of Hygiene redesignated the Hygienic Laboratory and moved from Staten Island to the Marine Hospital Service Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
- 1902 Advisory Board for Hygienic Laboratory established; later became National Advisory Health Council. Act of Congress changed name of Marine Hospital Service to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Hygienic Laboratory authorized by Congress to regulate laboratories that produced “biologicals.” The Hygienic Laboratory expanded to four divisions: Bacteriology and Pathology, Chemistry, Pharmacology, and Zoology.
- 1912 Public Health and Marine Hospital Service renamed Public Health Service.
- 1921 Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Laboratory established in Hamilton, Montana, as field station of Public Health Service.
- 1922 Library of the Office of Surgeon General renamed Army Medical Library.
- 1930 Hygienic Laboratory renamed National Institute of Health (NIH). Congress authorized construction of two buildings for NIH and a system of fellowships.
- 1937 Congress authorized National Cancer Institute (NCI) and the awarding of research grants. Rocky Mountain Laboratory became part of NIH.
- 1938 National Institute of Health moved to land donated by Mr. and Mrs. Luke I. Wilson at Bethesda, Maryland. Cornerstone for Shannon Building laid.
- 1939 Public Health Service became part of newly created Federal Security Agency; until this time it was part of the Treasury Department.

## Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (continued)

- 1946 Division of Research Grants established to process NIH grants and fellowships to non-Federal institutions and scientists. (Originally established as Research Grants Office, renamed Research Grants Division and, finally, Division of Research Grants.)
- 1948 National Heart Institute authorized. Several laboratories (including Rocky Mountain Laboratory) regrouped to form National Microbiological Institute. Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute, and National Institute of Dental Research established. National Institute of Health became National Institutes of Health.
- 1949 Mental Hygiene Program of Public Health Service transferred to NIH and expanded to become National Institute of Mental Health.
- 1950 "Omnibus Medical Research Act" authorized the establishment of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, and the latter absorbed the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute.
- 1952 Army Medical Library renamed Armed Forces Medical Library.
- 1953 Public Health Service became part of newly created Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Clinical Center opened.
- 1955 National Microbiological Institute renamed National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Laboratory of Biologics Control renamed Division of Biologics Standards. Division of Research Services created.
- 1956 The Armed Forces Medical Library renamed the National Library of Medicine and placed in the Public Health Service.
- 1957 The Center for Aging Research established.
- 1958 Division of General Medical Sciences created. The Center for Aging Research transferred from the National Heart Institute to the Division of General Medical Sciences.
- 1961 The Center for Research in Child Health established in Division of General Medical Sciences.
- 1962 Division of Research Facilities and Resources created. National Library of Medicine moved to NIH reservation.
- 1963 Division of General Medical Sciences renamed National Institute of General Medical Sciences. National Institute of Child Health and Human Development created.
- 1964 Division of Computer Research and Technology established.
- 1966 Division of Environmental Health Sciences created.

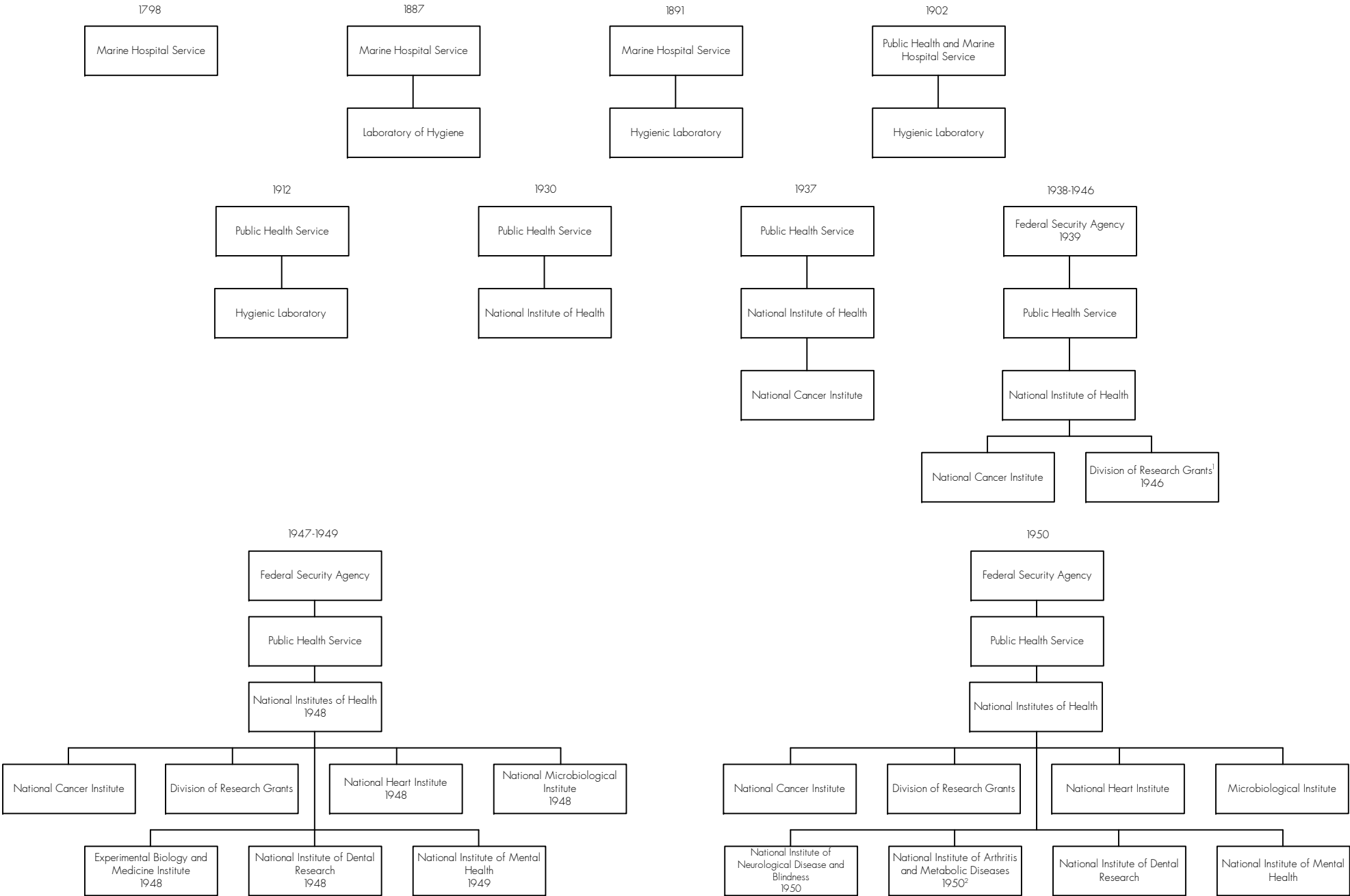
## Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (continued)

- 1967 National Institute of Mental Health separated from NIH and became separate bureau of PHS.
- 1968 John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences created. Bureau of Health Manpower and the National Library of Medicine became part of NIH. National Eye Institute created. National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness renamed National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. Division of Regional Medical Programs transferred to Health Services and Mental Health Administration. National Institutes of Health, previously a bureau of the PHS, was established as a “health agency” when PHS was abolished as an operating agency. The health agencies reported to Assistant Secretary (Health and Scientific Affairs) who had line authority over the reorganized PHS and responsibility for health policy direction of all programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- 1969 Bureau of Health Manpower renamed Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training (BEMT). Functions of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources transferred to the newly established divisions within the Bureau: Division of Research Resources and Division of Educational and Research Facilities. Division of Environmental Health Sciences renamed National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. National Heart Institute renamed National Heart and Lung Institute.
- 1970 Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training renamed Bureau of Health Manpower Education, with six divisions. Division of Research Resources transferred out of this Bureau.
- 1972 National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases renamed National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases. Division of Biologics Standards transferred from NIH to Food and Drug Administration, PHS. National Cancer Institute and National Heart and Lung Institute gained bureau status.
- 1973 Bureau of Health Manpower Education transferred from NIH to Health Resources Administration, PHS. National Institute of Mental Health rejoined NIH and then transferred after 3 months to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. NIH was again placed under the Public Health Service.
- 1974 National Institute on Aging created.
- 1975 National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke renamed National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.
- 1976 National Heart and Lung Institute renamed National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.
- 1981 National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases renamed National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIADDK).

## Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (continued)

1982	National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases gained bureau status.
1986	National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases renamed National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases created. The Center for Nursing Research transferred from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and renamed the National Center for Nursing Research. All research institutes, as well as divisions and centers reporting to the Director, NIH, given formal second-echelon (bureau-level) status.
1989	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders established. National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke renamed the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. National Center for Human Genome Research established. National Center for Biotechnology Information established within the National Library of Medicine.
1990	National Center for Research Resources was created by consolidating the Division of Research Services and the Division of Research Resources.
1991	National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research established within the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.
1992	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute on Drug Abuse, and National Institute of Mental Health were transferred to NIH from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.
1993	National Center for Nursing Research was retitled as the National Institute of Nursing Research.
1994	National Center for Sleep Disorders Research established within the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.
1995	NIH was established as an HHS Operating Division, thereby elevating NIH to report directly to the Secretary, HHS.
1997	National Center for Human Genome Research was retitled as the National Human Genome Research Institute.
1998	Division of Research Grants was retitled as the Center for Scientific Review. The Center for Information Technology was created by consolidating the Division of Computer Research and Technology and two offices in the NIH Office of the Director. The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine was established. The National Institute of Dental Research was retitled as the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research.
2001	The National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities established. The National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering established.
2008	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development was retitled as the <i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
2010	The National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities was retitled as the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities.
2011	National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences was established. National Center for Research Resources was abolished.

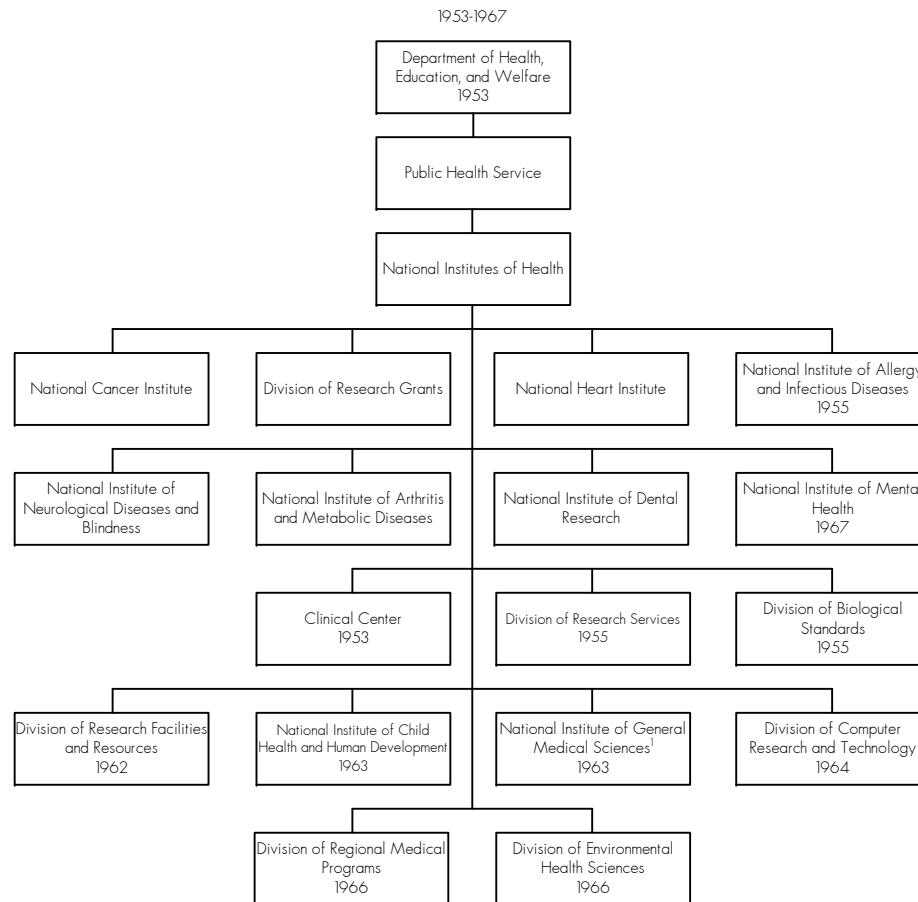
Historical Development—National Institutes of Health 1798–1952



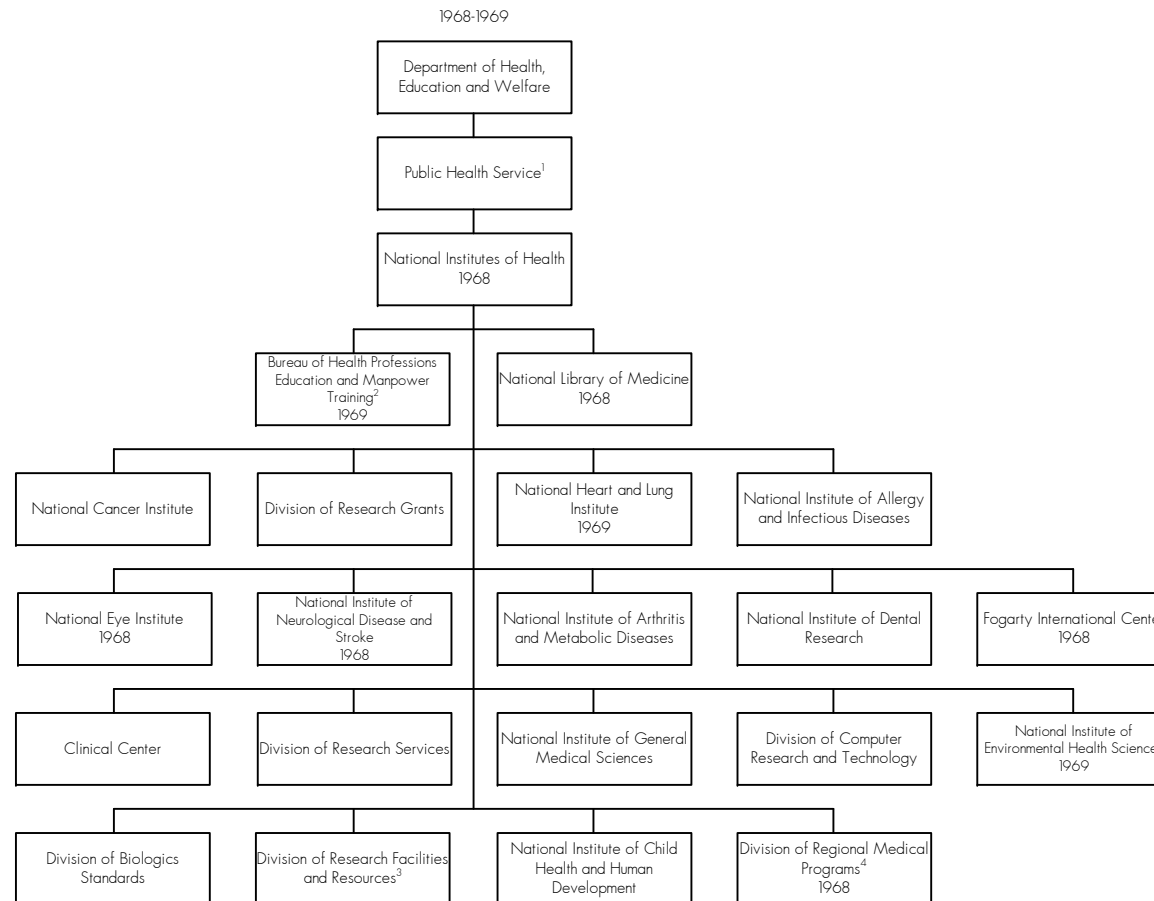
<sup>1</sup> Established as Research Grants Office in 1946 and title changed to Division of Research Grants in same year.

<sup>2</sup> Formerly Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute.

## Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (Continued) 1953–1967



## Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (Continued) 1968–1969



<sup>1</sup> PHS was abolished as an operating agency in 1968. NIH, previously a bureau of PHS, was established as a "health agency." The health agencies reported to Assistant Secretary (Health and Scientific Affairs) who had line authority over the reorganized PHS and responsibility for health policy direction of all programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

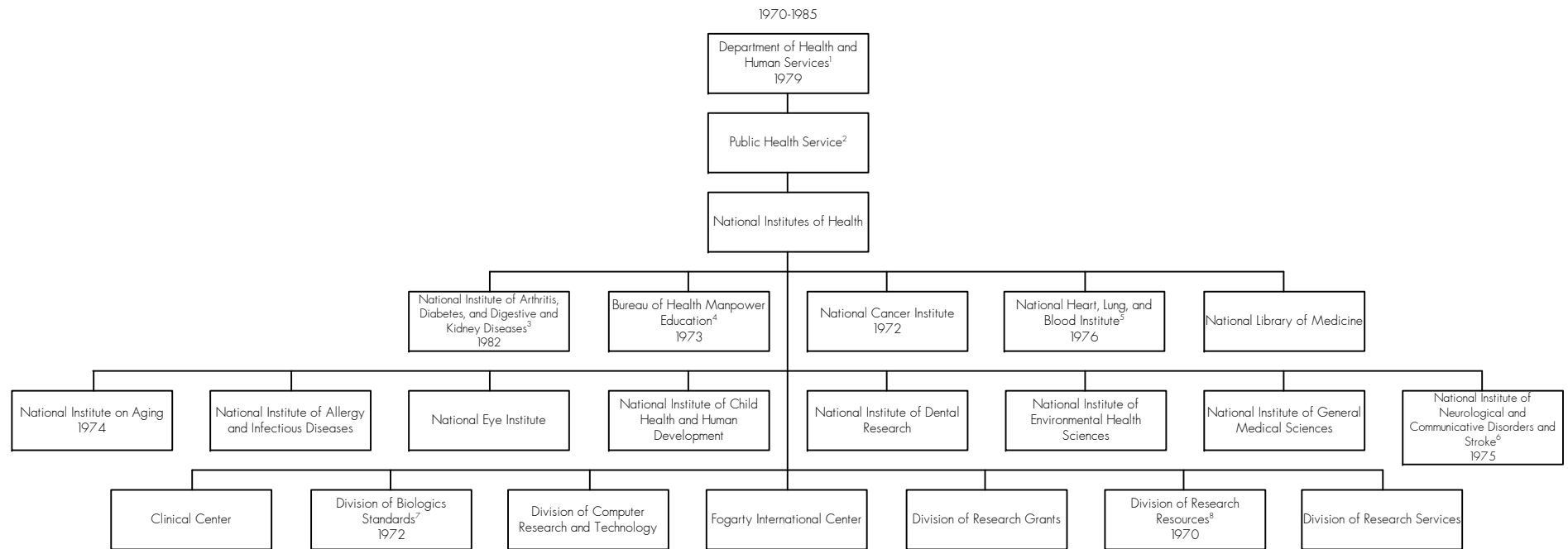
<sup>2</sup> Transferred to NIH in 1968 as the Bureau of Health Manpower.

<sup>3</sup> Transferred to Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

<sup>4</sup> Transferred to Health Services and Mental Health Administration.



## Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (Continued) 1970–1985



<sup>1</sup> Title changed in 1979; formerly Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

<sup>2</sup> NIH placed under the Public Health Service.

<sup>3</sup> Became bureau in NIH in 1982; formerly National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. Title changed from National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases in 1972.

<sup>4</sup> Title changed in 1970; formerly Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training. Transferred to Health Resources Administration in 1973.

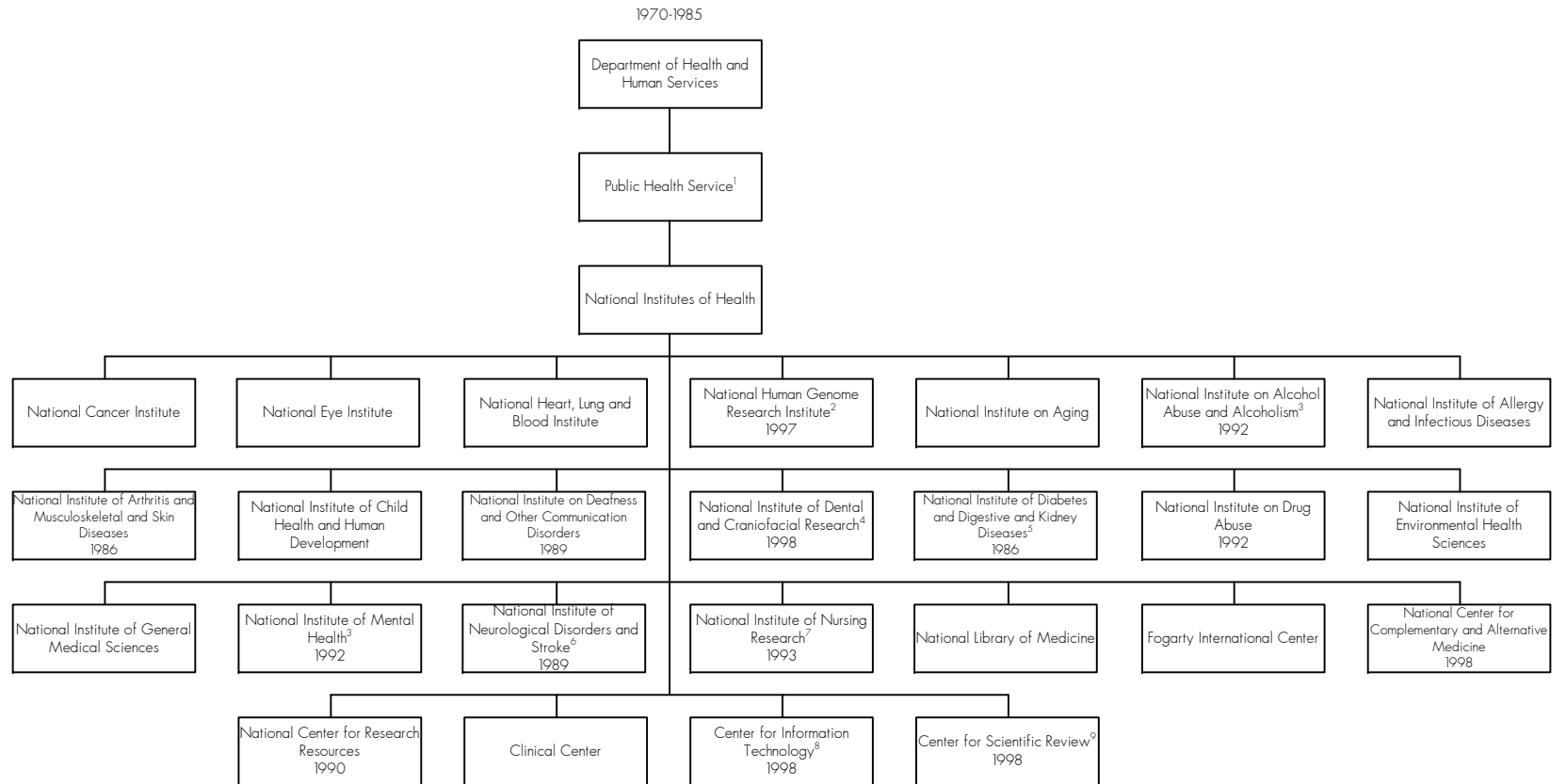
<sup>5</sup> Became bureau in NIH in 1972; formerly National Heart and Lung Institute.

<sup>6</sup> Title changed in 1975; formerly National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

<sup>7</sup> Transferred to Food and Drug Administration, PHS.

<sup>8</sup> Transferred from Bureau of Health Manpower Education.

## Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (Continued) 1986–1999



<sup>1</sup> In 1995 NIH was established as an Operating Division, thereby elevating NIH to report directly to the Secretary, HHS, rather than through the Public Health Service.

<sup>2</sup> Title changed in 1997; formerly National Center for Human Genome Research.

<sup>3</sup> Transferred from Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration in 1992.

<sup>4</sup> Title changed in 1998; formerly National Institute of Dental Research.

<sup>5</sup> Title changed in 1986; formerly National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

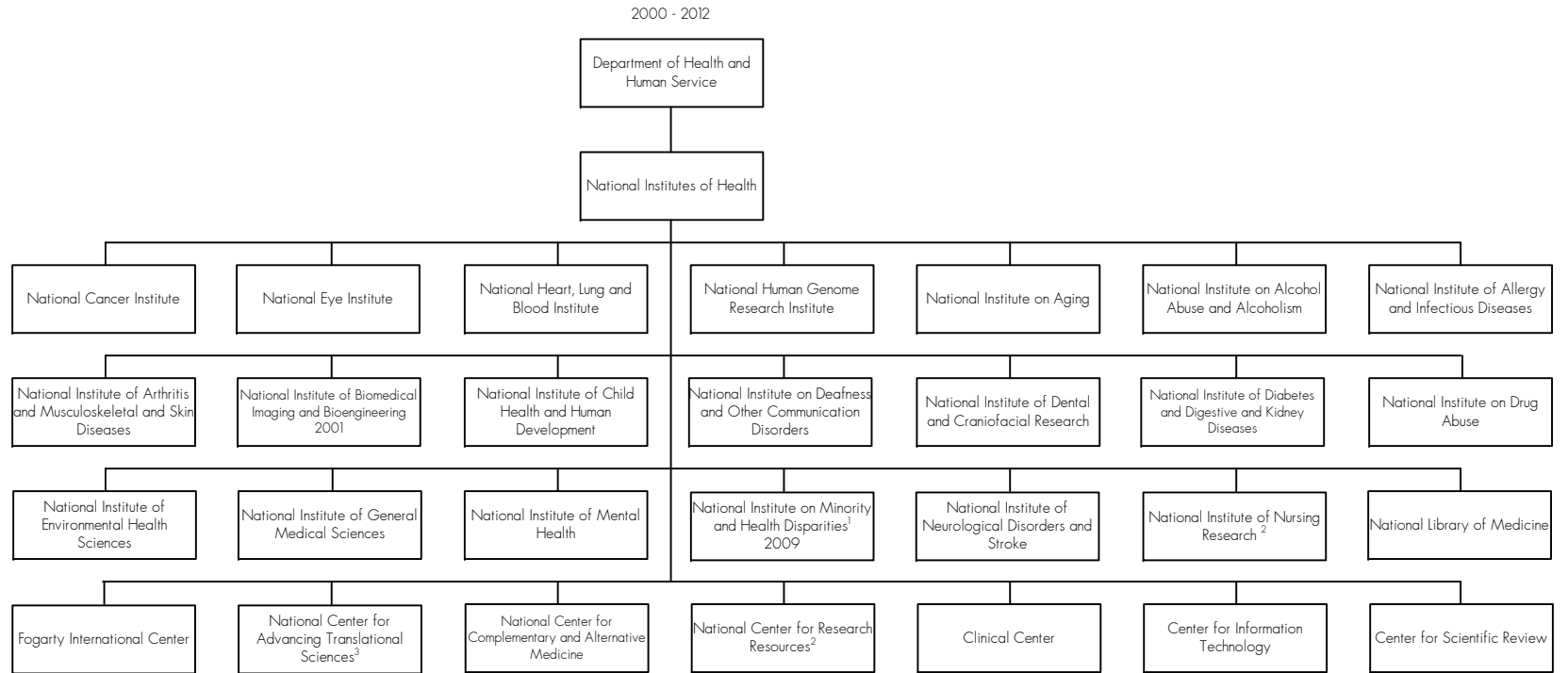
<sup>6</sup> Title changed in 1989; formerly National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

<sup>7</sup> Transferred from Health Resources and Services Administration in 1986. Title changed in 1993; formerly National Center for Nursing Research.

<sup>8</sup> Established by consolidating the Division of Computer Research and Technology and two offices in the NIH Office of the Director.

<sup>9</sup> Title changed in 1998; formerly Division of Research Grants.

## Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (Continued) 2000–2012



<sup>1</sup> In 2001 National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities was established, the name was changed to National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities in 2010

<sup>2</sup> In 2012, National Center for Research Resources was abolished.

<sup>3</sup> In 2012, National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences was established.